

Washington, DC. He has access everywhere. Second, he has contributed his time and experience to serve as a mentor to many, many young people entering the health care field. Truly, his legacy continues through them. Finally, he has made it his special mission to increase the diversity of people making health care management their career, serving as a founding board member of the Institute for Diversity in Health Care Management, and serving tirelessly in many capacities in that organization.

He has been a long-time advocate and friend for graduate medical education, both through his activities at Cedars-Sinai and his membership of the Government Relations Steering Committee at the Association of American Medical Colleges. At the national level, he was also an active member of the National Health Planning and Development Council.

In addition, Yoshi has been actively involved in health care policy development and implementation for Los Angeles and California. He was a Commissioner on the California Health Policy and Data Advisory Commission for ten years from 1987 through 1997. While serving on the commission, he was instrumental in shaping California's health policy, and he has been appointed to countless other posts, sharing his experience and knowledge with pivotal commissions and committees.

Yoshi's tremendous contributions have been recognized many times through the awards and honors he has received. He has been honored by the American Hospital Association, the USC Alumni Association, the California Healthcare Association, and the USC Health Services Administration Alumni Association, to name a few.

The citizens of Los Angeles and our health care institutions owe Yoshi a great debt of gratitude, as do all of his friends and associates who have relied for so long on his guidance and help.

We know that his retirement may be beginning, but his involvement and influence in the field of health care will continue. I ask my colleagues to join me today in wishing all the best to Yoshi and his wife May.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of the Department of Defense authorization legislation (H.R. 4205) last week, I inadvertently voted yes when I intended to vote no on rollcall vote 203. I have consistently voted in support of life.

LEGISLATION COMMENDING ISRAEL'S WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON, H. CON. RES. 331

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues to the introduction of H. Con.

Res. 331, by our distinguished Majority Leader, Representative ARMEY of Texas, which commends Israel's decision to withdraw its forces from Southern Lebanon. I am more than pleased to lend my cosponsorship and strong support to this resolution, which also calls on the U.N. Security Council to recognize Israel's fulfillment of Resolution 425, and to insist that all foreign forces be withdrawn from Lebanon. Also cosponsoring H. Con. Res. 331 are the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri, as well as the ranking minority member of our House International Relations Committee, Mr. GEJDENSON of Connecticut.

Israel's courageous decision to pull out of Lebanon demonstrates its strong commitment to a peaceful resolution to the conflicts that trouble the region. I hope that Israel's courage is reciprocated by Syria and Iran in their dealings with Lebanon. By withdrawing from Lebanon, Israel will be in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 425.

Mr. Speaker, given the prior use of Southern Lebanon as a launching pad for attacks on Israel, the United Nations and the government of Lebanon must provide the necessary resources for UNIFIL and the Lebanese Armed Forces to stabilize Southern Lebanon. A major priority must also be to affirm Israel's right, as noted in Chapter 7, Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, to defend itself and its civilians from attack. I'm pleased that H. Con. Res. 331 sends a strong, bipartisan message of peace and stability to the region, and I urge our colleagues to cosponsor this important, timely resolution.

COLORADO STATE SENATOR DOROTHY "DOTTIE" WHAM

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this moment to recognize the career of one of Colorado's leading statesmen, State Senator Dottie Wham. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, for so many years, has exemplified the notion of public service and civic duty. It is clear that Senator Wham's dynamic leadership will be greatly missed and difficult to replace.

Appointed to the Colorado Senate in 1987 and then elected from 1988 until present, she worked hard on juvenile justice and on the children's code of Colorado. She also dedicated a lot of energy on AIDS legislation, proposed adoption, and the salaries of elected county officials. Dottie served as the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, vice chair of Capital Development and chairman of the Criminal Justice Commission.

This year marked the end of Senator Wham's tenure in elected office. Her career embodied the citizen-legislator ideal and was a model that every official in elected office should seek to emulate. The citizens of Colorado owe Senator Wham a debt of gratitude and I wish her well.

HOW TO DISCOVER NEW PHARMACEUTICAL CURES AT AFFORDABLE PRICES TO THE PUBLIC? THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S 1714 SOLUTION AND INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SPEED THE CURE FOR DISEASES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 23, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation based on the highly successful Act of Parliament of 1714 which established a prize for the invention of an absolutely essential tool: the modern sextant necessary to prevent shipwrecks.

My legislation would establish a series of prizes for the discovery of cures to many of the major diseases and illnesses that plague mankind. The prizes would be appropriate to the horror of the illness—\$10 billion tax free for a cure or prevention for Alzheimer's; \$10 billion for MS, \$10 billion for AIDS, etc.

The condition—the quid pro quo—is that the prize would go to an inventor/company (and cooperative consultation would be encouraged) in exchange for making the medical breakthrough available to the world at the cost of production.

An unusual bill? Yes.

But it worked before. And we desperately need to find a way to bring disease-curing, break-through drugs to market faster, but at a price that is affordable to the people who need them.

I'm including in the RECORD a description of how the British Admiralty, quite tired of its fleets ramming into land unexpectedly and sinking with massive loss of life, offered the huge sum of 20,000 in 1714 for the person who could "discover longitude." The Library of Congress tells me that 20,000 Pounds Sterling in 1750 would be worth \$401.4 million today. I assume that if the data allowed a conversion of Pounds to Dollars back to 1714, the amount would be about half a billion dollars. This huge prize led to a flurry of research and invention that produced the sextant and other devices and modernized the world of commerce and travel.

To cure Alzheimer's, or MS, or AIDS, or Cancer, or the other major diseases is, I believe, worth more than half a billion dollars, and I would propose a tax free \$10 billion prize per major disease. On just Alzheimer's, for example, by 2025 with the aging of the Baby Boomers, it is expected that 14 million Americans will have Alzheimer's. Conservatively assuming \$50,000 a year in current dollars for the various costs to "manage" an Alzheimer's patient, the cost to society will be about \$700 billion a year for this one disease! Clearly, a \$10 billion prize would be a bargain. The NIH could guide us on the size of prizes for other designated diseases.

Why not rely on the current private sector process of finding cures?

First, a lot of current private industry research is wasted in the research on "me too" drugs, vanity drugs, and marginal improvements in existing products. The U.S. pharmaceutical companies profit levels are about 50 percent higher than their R&D budgets, and their overhead, sales, and lobbying expenses are twice as high. We need to focus the companies and the scientific community on major breakthroughs, not me toos.